

CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Italy and Spain Irritated Over U. S. Tariff

Dr. Dennis, Former Commercial Attache In Italy, Makes Tour of European Countries as Member of Tariff Commission—Commissioner Brossard Visits Spain—Some Countries on the Continent Follow United States Methods, Having Adopted the Flexible Tariff Plan.

Dr. Alfred P. Dennis, of U. S. Tariff Commission, formerly Commercial attache with the Rome embassy in Italy, has returned from Europe with the conviction that U. S. tariff rates are causing irritation in European countries. Dr. Dennis attended the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Stockholm, later visiting Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and finally going down into Italy, in each country investigating tariff matters on behalf of the commission. Italian officials declared to him that the United States has imposed an excessively high duty upon olive oil for the purpose of protecting a small circumscribed area in Southern California which, in 1925, produced less than one per cent of the total oil consumed in the United States. Similar action was taken with respect to lemons from Italy.

Dr. Dennis is said to have gone abroad with the feeling that the Europeans hold a great deal of justification for their resentment against our tariffs.

In his investigations he found that foreign governments, particularly in Eastern European countries, have exactions just as irritating. The schedules of Spain and Russia compare with our own, and while those of the other nations are lower, they offer irritating obstacles to trade. Dr. Dennis pointed out that the tariffs of such countries as France, Italy, Spain and Germany are bargaining tariffs. The rates in many countries can be changed overnight, for, he explained, whenever some of them find that there is a tendency for their outgo to exceed their income, they raise their tariff rates, first on luxuries,

then on semi-luxuries and on what we term necessities of life without any advance announcement of their intention.

Tariff Commissioner Edgar B. Brossard is making an investigation of tariff conditions in Spain, France and adjoining countries. Both he and Dr. Dennis will prepare lengthy reports to be presented to their colleagues. An interesting report upon Spain is anticipated since there is considerable feeling in that country, and because of that the State Department has been unable to negotiate a new commercial treaty with Spain, leaving American exporters facing the possible application of high rates of duty upon merchandise going into Spain.

The Tariff Commission has before it several applications for increases in the tariff rates on cream of tartar. Imports of American merchandise into Italy last year totaled 5,614,000,000 lire against imports of Italian merchandise into the United States of only 1,932,000,000 lire. The Italians feel that their trade balance with the United States must always be adverse, inasmuch as they have many American raw materials to buy, such as wheat, copper, petroleum and cotton, while on the other hand whenever any real trade in Italian products grows up between the two, efforts are made to shut out the favored merchandise by increasing the United States rates of tariff.

Plants for wood preservation in United States number 187. Preservatives used during 1926 included 185,733,180 gallons of creosote, 13,317,022 gallons of petroleum, 2,541,563 gallons of zinc chloride, and 259,961 gallons of miscellaneous preservatives.

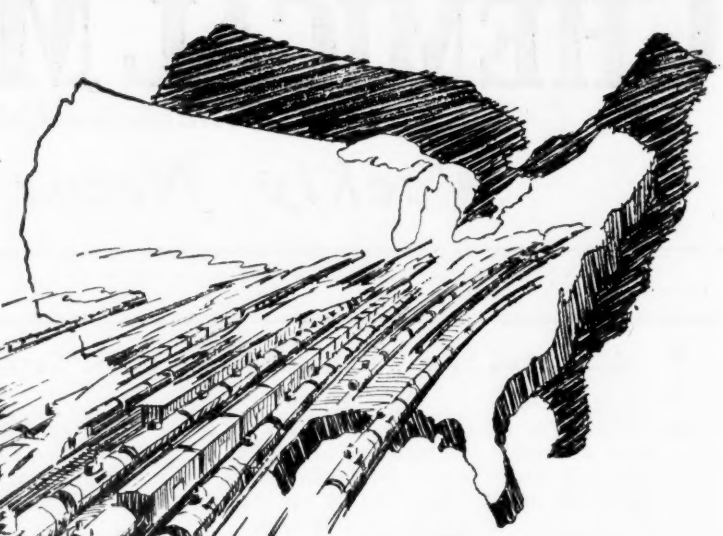
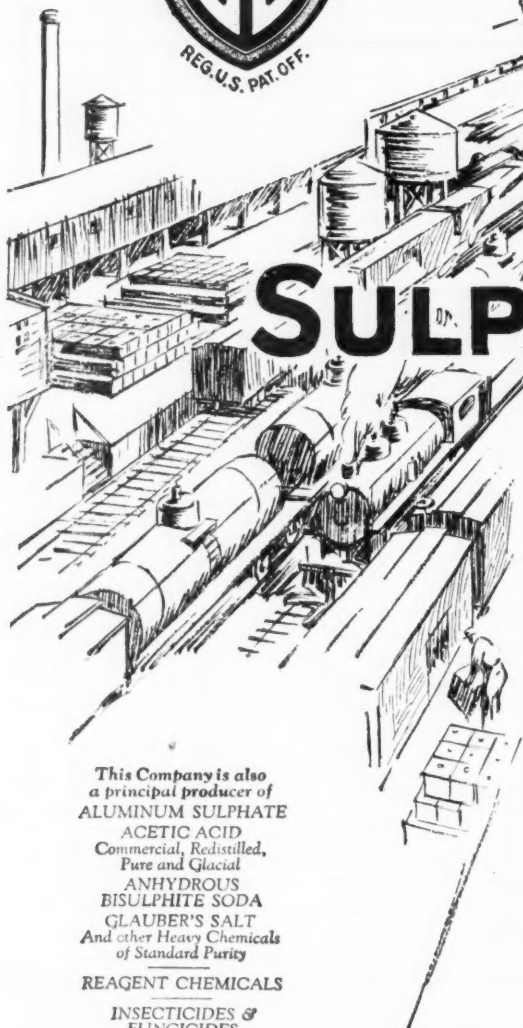
NEW CARBON PLANTS

United Carbon Co., Charleston, W. Va., states that Kosmos Carbon Co., its subsidiary, will erect a five-unit carbon black plant at Alexander, Texas, and a three-unit plant at Norrick, both locations being near Borger. Kosmos Co., a large manufacturer of carbon black, has negotiated with Skelly Oil Co., to take from the Skelly natural gasoline plants in the Borger district from 10,000,000 to 25,000,000 cubic feet of waste gas per day, from which to manufacture its product.

Construction of the Kosmos plants is expected to make the Texas Panhandle one of the largest carbon black producing areas in the world. Cabot Co., a subsidiary of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, is also building a large carbon black plant near Skelly. This plant, it is said, will be of a new type of construction developed by Cabot engineers in an experimental plant at Eliasville, Texas.

Owners of leading independent silk dyeing and finishing concerns of Paterson, N. J., are forming an organization to protect themselves against unscrupulous manufacturers and commission merchants. The association is known as Piece Dyers' and Finishers' Protective Association. A temporary organization has been effected with Counsellor Henry Smith, president; John J. Holder, Apex Piece Dyeing Co., secretary; Alexander Patterson, Consolidated Piece Dye Works, treasurer.

Department of Agriculture has a preliminary draft of the regulations to be put into effect in connection with the Federal caustic poison act recently passed by Congress. These regulations are to be mimeographed and sent out to those interested in the hope that they will go over them and make suggestions to the department before they are finally promulgated. It is expected that a conference for this purpose will be held about Sept. 21.



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And other Heavy Chemicals
of Standard Purity
REAGENT CHEMICALS
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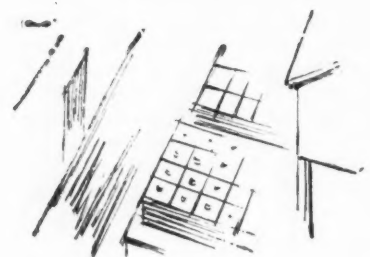
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THE NICHOLS CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL



Chemists To Discuss Timely Topics

Use of Dyes and Chemicals in Medicine Subject of Papers to Be Read on Tuesday, Sept. 6—Fertilizers To Be Discussed on Wednesday—Detroit Meeting Program Promises to Develop Many New Subjects—Visits To Be Made to Manufacturing Plants—Many Entertainments Provided.

American Chemical Society's Detroit meeting, Sept. 5-10, begins with addresses of welcome at the Hotel Statler, by L. W. Rowe, chairman of Detroit Section, and John Smith, Mayor of Detroit. The response will be by George D. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, president of the society. A few divisions meet at 2 p. m. Tuesday.

More divisional meetings will be held on Wednesday forenoon and afternoon, and at 8 p. m., the president will deliver his address. On Thursday and Friday trips will be made to manufacturing plants, and divisional meetings will be held. Saturday will be devoted to entertainments and trips. When the Division of Cellulose Chemistry meets Wednesday Sept. 7, the following program will be offered:

H. LeB. Gray. The Preparation of Standard Cellulose.

G. J. Ritter. Determination of Alpha-Cellulose in Wood Pulps and Cotton Linters.

George L. Clark. Contribution of X-Ray Science to the Analysis of the Structure of Cellulose.

Harold Hibbert. Estimation of Furfural and Its Bearing on the Constitution of Carbohydrates and Polysaccharides.

G. Bertrand and Louis E. Wise. Frey's Vasculose.

G. J. Ritter. Composition and Structure of the Cell Wall of Wood.

G. J. Ritter and L. C. Fleck. The Effect of Chlorination on Wood.

E. C. Sherrard and P. B. Davidson. The Effect of Successive Hydrolyses on Wood.

L. F. Hawley and W. Rosen. Relation between Resin Content and Tar in the Destructive Distillation of Wood.

J. L. Parsons. Recent Work on Oxidized Cellulose.

E. C. Sherrard. Report of the

Copper Number Committee. E. K. Carver. Report of Committee on Plasticity and Viscosity.

Division of Dye Chemists meeting Tuesday at 2 p. m. and Thursday at 9:30 a. m. will hear the following papers:

1. Treat B. Johnson. The Biochemistry of Organic Sulfur.

2. F. E. Denny. Hastening the Life Activities of Plants by Chemical Treatments.

3. Hugh H. Young. Dyes in the Treatment of Infection and Infectious Diseases.

Thursday, 9:30 a. m.

Flemish Room, Tuller Hotel

4. E. F. Hitch and Francis H. Smith. Some New Substantive Polyazo Dyes.

5. Ralph N. Lulek. Theories Regarding the Formation of Indanthrone and Flavanthrone from B-Amino-Anthraquinone.

6. G. D. Palmer, Geraldine K. Walker, A. E. O. Munsell, and E. Emmet Reid. The Influence of Sulfur on the Color of Dyes.

7. H. W. Post and E. Emmet Reid. The Direct Nitration of Substituted Anilines.

8. J. B. Conant and F. Ewing. Some Theoretical Considerations Concerning the Reduction of Azo Dyes and Nitro Compounds.

9. William J. Hale. Development of Synthetic Phenol from Benzene Halides.

10. Business Meeting.

Dyestuffs have remarkable therapeutic properties, particularly in the treatment of "desperate cases of blood poison," Dr. Hugh H. Young of the Brady Urological Institute, Baltimore, will say in his paper. "With one in particular, mercurochrome, remarkable efficiency has been shown not only in the local treatment of infections but in intravenous therapy. A 1 per cent solution is injected into the blood stream in doses of from three to five milligrams per kilogram of body weight. Over 1,000 cases have now been collected of local and general infections with a high percentage of immediate improvement and many really remarkable apparent cures. In some cases of blood poison where the condition was desperate the results have been remarkable."

In another paper, to be read

Professor Treat B. Johnson of Yale will say that sulfur played a great part in the metabolic processes, that it is one of the essential elements in life processes, and that further study of cell structure and metabolism will advance knowledge of the metabolism of sulfur and the synthetic processes involving this element.

The Division of Fertilizer Chemistry will listen to papers on Wednesday, as follows:

E. P. Schoch and H. E. Sellards. Mineable Deposits of Potash Salts in Midland County, Texas.

Wm. H. Ross, Albert R. Merz, and Arnont L. Mehning. The Granulation of Fertilizer Materials. (Lantern.)

J. Richard Adams, Albert R. Merz, and Wm. H. Ross. The Hygroscopicity of Fertilizer Materials.

E. J. Pranke. The Logical Interpretation of Cyanamide Experiments. H. R. Kraybill. Plant Metabolism as an Aid in Determining Fertilizer Requirements.

L. P. Miller. A Chlorotic Mottling in Tomatoes Grown in Sand Cultures with Alkaline Water Supply Corrected by Manganese Sulfate.

F. B. Carpenter and H. L. Moxon. Influence of Fineness of Grinding on the Activity of Nitrogen as Determined by the Permanganate Methods.

V. H. Kadish. Milwaukee's Sewage Disposal Plant in Motion Pictures. (Projector.)

Firman E. Bear. The Scientific Use of Nitrogen Fertilizers. C. M. Bible. The Influence of Sulfates on the Volumetric Determination of Phosphorus.

G. C. Connolly, C. C. Howes, and K. K. Worthington.

Fluosilicates Prepared from Waste Gases of Phosphate Rock Acidulating Plants.

R. N. Brackett and B. F. Robertson. Some Results in the Determination of Mineral Ammonia in Fertilizers by the Arnd Method.

Changes in the U. S. tariff drawback have been made and are to become effective Sept. 17. The following processes have been ruled as not sufficient to entitle the merchandise to the drawback: Laundering or color setting, or color fastening; mothproofing; shrinking, when not combined with other commercial finishing processes.

Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, will receive bids on Sept. 13 for 400,000 pounds of Grade B alcohol for smokeless powder for delivery at the Naval powder factory, Indian Head, Md.

Chemical Markets

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25 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

Cotton Crop Infested By Boll Weevil

Government Report Says Damage Is Worst Since 1921—In Some Fields It Is As High as 80 Per Cent—Flooded Area Not So Seriously Infested—Texas Seems to Have Suffered Most.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Aug. 27, 1927—The eleventh boll weevil report of Dept. of Agriculture continues to show increasing emergence of the insect and continued damage to cotton. At College Station, Tex., it is reported, the eastern section of that state has had far more boll weevil injury than usual, reports being received from 59 counties during the period August 1-15.

There appears to be an area of eight or ten counties in central Texas where boll weevil has not been abundant, except in the wooded sections. Reports from Fayetteville, Ark., state that boll weevils appear more abundant in the western portion of that state this year than in any year since 1923. There is more infestation on the hill farms in this

portion of the state than ever seen. Records of the eastern portion of the state show that the boll weevil is not proportionately as serious as in the western section. Average infestation on six cuts of old cotton was 65.9%.

Reports from A. & M. College, Miss., state that this is a marked increase over the preceding week, when infestation averaged only 30%, and that of 18% two weeks ago. Weevils are four times as abundant as on the same date last year, when the infestation in Mississippi averaged only 10%.

Flooded area of the delta is still practically free of weevils though some low infestations have been found in a few places. Boll weevils have continued to multiply in enormous numbers in central and southern Alabama. Average infestation on 12 plantations in the vicinity of Flor-

ence, S. C., on August 10 was 77.36%, compared with 66.64% August 2. Increasing damage throughout the cotton section bordering Raleigh, N. C., was reported. In the southern cotton counties on the coast to the middle Piedmont the average infestation approximates 40%.

Dallas, Tex.—Cotton pests are taking a heavy toll of the Texas cotton crop, which to a few weeks ago was considered promising. The famous black prairie lands extending from Red River south to San Antonio and Houston are suffering from the heaviest weevil and leafworm infestation since 1921.

SPANISH TARIFF CHANGE

Revision of the Spanish tariff law has been ordered by a royal decree, according to Commercial Attache C. A. Livengood, Madrid. The decree provides that data needed for revision of customs duties shall be collected by various sections of the Consejo de la Economia Nacional and presented. The proposed revision will take into consideration the average actual valuations of goods for the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, the necessary reforms in classification, laws affecting customs duties enacted subsequent to the last revision, commercial treaties and conventions signed and ratified since the last revision, and the known policy of the Government to treat all nations which grant reciprocal favor on the basis of the most favored nation.

Substantial reductions in duties, even to the point of free entry, are to be provided in the forthcoming revision for natural or artificial fertilizers, certain primary materials and such intermediate products and machinery as are not produced in Spain, when importation thereof will run to the benefit of national production. It is provided that the Government may suppress or reduce the special coefficients or surtaxes provided by the royal decree of July 9, 1926.

Charles H. Herty Jr., physical chemist, Pittsburgh Experiment Station, Bureau of Mines, is co-author with J. M. Gaines Jr., assistant physical chemist at the same station, of report issued by the Bureau of Mines on Desulfurizing Action of Manganese in Iron.

Deceptive advertising of a storage battery solution is alleged by Federal Trade Commission in a complaint against Frank P. Snyder, Williamsport, Pa., trading as Always Ready Products Co.

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(flaked, solid or liquid)
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(flaked, solid or liquid)
Bleach
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[Markets & Prices]

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE REDUCED BY MANUFACTURERS

Result of Keen Competition with Importers—Wood Methanol Follows Synthetic—Lower Grades Unchanged—Textile Chemicals Bright—Intermediates in Good Motion.

Advanced
No advances

Declined

Ammonium Chloride, white .020c lb

Outstanding among the week's events in the heavy chemical field was the reduced position of ammonium chloride. This step was taken by domestic manufacturers in effort to remove any further attempts at entering foreign material into the country. While the makers have been favored with the major portion of the business recently, some importers were known to shade prices on large orders, due to lower production costs and very favorable water rates. Domestic producers are determined to eliminate this form of supply and obtain full control of the consuming market.

Following the reduction in the price of synthetic methanol last week, wood distillers readjusted their schedules on the pure grade but no change was effected on the remaining grades. Denatured alcohol has been rather quiet but a good volume of orders were received by the sellers from those who wished to buy prior to the scheduled advance in price.

Textile chemicals present a good outlook for the coming season. Several mills which had been practically stationary all through the spring and summer are now beginning to operate on a full basis and purchasing is rapidly approaching a more normal stage. This condition will naturally boom the dyestuff industry and a natural reflection will be felt in intermediates. Intermediates are moving at a fair pace at this time, particularly those used in the manufacture of the darker shades. Paranitraniline and paraphenylenediamine are centers of interest and phenol seems to be holding its own. Light oil distillates are all weak with the exception of toluene, which is somewhat easier, and several placements have been made, at prices lower than the openly quoted values. Distribution is well maintained among the heavy acids and alkalis. Soda ash

and caustic soda are outstanding with movement. Sales of ammonia have dropped drastically within the last few weeks but prices are firmly held.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Acid Acetic — Continues to proceed in a routine fashion and the only significance in the market is disposition towards an advance. Barrels of 28% material bring \$3.38 and glacial is quoted at \$11.92 in carloads.

Acid Nitric — Is moving in a very satisfactory manner and consumers are active at the well founded price of \$5.00 100 lbs. for 36 degree acid carloads.

Alcohol — Denatured is rather sluggish but prices seem very firm with the exception of slashing heard in one direction. The last of the scheduled price advances takes place to-day and No. 5 material is quoted at 44c gallon in tank cars. There is still a considerable amount of business to be done prior to the arrival of the winter season. A rush for alcohol supplies will be co-incident with this event.

Ammonium Chloride — Another reduction in the price of white ammonium chloride was announced this week. Domestic producers are determined to wrest the business from importers who had been entering shipments of fair quantity recently. The new schedule is based on a price of \$5.05 100 lbs. revealing a net change of 20c 100 lbs. Gray and lump production have not been affected and are seemingly quiet.

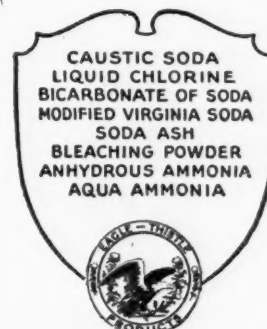
Calcium Acetate — Although prices for September will remain unchanged, this product will doubtlessly advance, as producers will turn to pushing this article and abandon the methanol field owing to its remarkably low price. At present it stands at \$3.50 100 lbs.

Glycerin — There has been nothing to feature the market except

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that 20½c has been done on dynamite, even lower figures reported. Saponification is easing to 14½c lb. and lye also at 13½c@13¾c lb. Chemically pure remains at 24c and has been shaded.

Hexamethylenetetramine — While no reduction has been announced, one is foreseen, pending the consumption of high priced methanol. Users do not seem interested at present expecting a reduction from the price of 65c lb.

Vermillion — Seems fairly well established on settled raw material costs. The demand has not been very heavy at the present price of \$1.90@\$1.95 lb.

CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Aniline Oil — Is still in a very firm place and shipments are of good volume, owing to the heavy demand emanating from the rubber industry. Prices for drum lots range 15c@16c lb. and tank car lots are priced at 14½c lb.

Benzene — The market remains very weak at 22c gallon and offerings under this figure are plentiful. Production continues of good proportions and further supplies will be offered on the market this month, when more ovens work on full time.

Beta Naphthol — Last week was one of activity in this market and the price is secure with a very good outlook presented.

Diphenylguanidine — Factor reports a very steady outlet for this item and no cause for a revision in price is seen. The market is now held at 68c lb.

Dimethylaniline — Prices seem firm but buying interest is lacking, and the disposition of the market is lower, owing to the sharp reductions in raw materials.

Paradichlorobenzene — The market continues to hold steadily and business is fair for this time. The price @ 20c lb. for barrels of 17c is universal.

Paranitraniline — Evidences a firm tone in all directions and movement has accelerated greatly within the past fortnight.

Paraphenylenediamine — Producers report an added interest in this product and seem to have no trouble in maintaining the price of \$1.15 lb. for barrels.

Phthalic Anhydride — This product has not shown very much life recently but prices are far from weak at 18c@20c lb.

Bees Wax — Sales have fallen off this week but a considerable amount of inquiry lends interest to the market. Prices are unchanged throughout at 58c@60c lb. for white, 39c@40c lb. for yellow and 38c@39c lb. for crude.

Blood — Prices are still high in this market and supplies are none too plentiful, similar to the demand and current quotations are \$4.50 and 10c unit at the domestic selling points and small offers of foreign are heard at \$4.60.

OILS AND FATS

There is a decidedly better tone noted in the spot market for heavy and fatty oils with the opening of the current week. This movement is largely contingent on the firm tone of the cottonseed market. The refined cotton oil market again opened the week strong and on Monday last, sales of 71,400 barrels were recorded. The market is expected to continue strong until at least the next crop report which should indicate the future trend. Chinawood oil is in a better position showing slight gains in price both here and on the Coast due to consumer interest and a scarcity of stocks on the way from China. Fish oils are in good demand as the week opens with a 1c gal. advance recorded in menhaden tanks at Baltimore. Animal oils and fats were practically all included in the advances of the week and sellers are not anxious to dispose of stocks at the quoted levels. Consuming interest is also considerably better in this group. Japanese rapeseed oil is moving well and was fairly steady at the levels which have prevailed for some time past.

Linseed oil stands out as the sole prominent exception to the strong market. Crushers have been unable to advance the price as the demand does not warrant such action. Early this week reports were heard of shading a few points on raw tank car quotations to get the business.

Castor Oil — There has been no change in price during the past thirty days and the market is well maintained at 13c lb. for No. 1 and 12½c lb. for No. 3.

Chinawood Oil — The local market showed more activity late last week and opening this week, and the market is firm at 15¾c lb. for tanks on the Coast and 17¼c@17¾c lb. for carlots here. Demand from consumers was improved and reports state that little oil is coming out of China.

Coconut Oil — Both Manila and Ceylon in tanks on the Coast are firmer this week with the former at 8¾c lb. and the latter at 8½c lb. The spot position has not changed, though dealers quote the market as firmer.

Corn Oil — With the advance in cottonseed oil crude corn oil is higher this week at 8¾c@9c lb. at

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR TANNING MATERIALS

Extraordinary Year Expected—Turpentine Steady and Changed Fractionally—Rosins Higher—Top Grades Scarce—Fertilizers Active—Sodium Nitrate Eases—Gums and Waxes Dull—Blood and Tankage Hold.

Advanced	
Divi Divi \$3.00 ton	Rosin F, 10c 280 lbs.
Tankage So. Amer. 10c M	Rosin G, 5c 280 lbs.
Turpentine 1/4c gallon	Rosin H, 1, 5c 280 lbs.
Rosin B,D,E, 15c 280 lbs.	Rosin WW 40c 280 lbs.

Declined

Myrobalans J1, J2 \$1.00 ton

Sodium Nitrate 5c 100 lbs.

Revived concern among the consuming interests, present a very encouraging outlook for tanning materials. Hides have been cheaper this year and tanners are expectant of a banner year and evidence thier anticipation by concentrating on the coming crops of tanning materials. Importers of these products have been favored with daily inquiries, regarding the prices and positions of these items and they predict a very heavy volume of business when the fruits of the present harvest arrive in this country. Myrobalans are easily procurable but the remainder of the line can not be obtained until late this month. While not directly allied with this group, sodium hyposulfite is also expected to occupy a prime position of distribution in the tanning field.

Turpentine failed to provide anything particularly significant and proceeded steadily all week. Local transactions were confined to moderate quantities and failed to furnish any indications of broadening into more substantial dimensions. The heavy export business, together with unshaken flow of small domestic orders are the only factors supporting the present market. Rosins were again advanced and have now fully recovered their loss of two weeks ago. The pale grades were featured with prominent boosts and command high premiums. The production of these grades is constantly decreasing.

Fertilizers did not register many price changes but proved interesting. Sulfate of ammonia sustained its past strength and regular business proceeded smoothly. Nitrate of soda was lowered with a further replenishment of supply. An outstanding demand is noted in the South but Northern buyers are still shy. There is a considerable amount to be purchased in this territory. Blood and tankage held to their high prices and sellers had no difficulty in disposing of their supply. South American production is evidently being consumed there as there is very little offered in this country. Varnish gums are unusually quiet and waxes lost some of the interest recently shown

but prices seem definite and are not inclined to weakness. Fish scrap is unaltered and nominally priced.

Bone Meal — A little better interest was loaned to this market recently carload business has been prominent and prices are firm at \$30.00 ton for foreign material and \$37.00 ton for domestic meal.

Dextrin — Business in this field may be termed as fair, no new business of any size has been seen and prices seem stable with the trend inclining towards higher prices, if at all. Corn and canary are quoted at \$3.72 and \$3.77 100 lbs. in cars, respectively.

Divi Divi — At this time pods are very scarce and the market has

been advanced to \$49.00@50.00 ton. Orders are plentiful at this figure but supplies are unavailable until late September or early October.


Fish Scrap — The menhaden catch shows no indications of improving and supplies are scant at a nominal price of \$4.75 and 10c unit. A reasonable figure cannot be quoted on fish acid as what little offerings appear, are sold at a premium.

Gums, Varnish — Have not evidenced any signs of recovering from their present dull state and price changes are few. Benzoin is still high, mastic has been advanced and damar and kauri, furnish the only encouraging sign in movement.

Myrobalans — The general market is lower, J1s may be bought for \$40.00, R2s are now offered for shipment at \$34.00 ton and J2s are also lower for forward buying at \$35.00 @ \$36.00 ton.

Rosins — The local market, is featured with a quiet and routine amount of business and is well held, owing to the support in the South. Prices quoted ex-dock follow: B, D,E,F,G, \$10.45; H,I,K, \$10.50; M, \$10.55; N, \$10.85; WG, \$11.40; WW, \$13.65.

Valonia — There are no supplies



THE seeker after truth in the use of Alkali will find a hearty welcome at Solvay. Our technical service department is at all times ready to guide the newcomer, or lend a helping hand to the experienced in the solution of vexatious problems.

<p>Solvay 58% Soda Ash Dense—Light</p> <p>Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)</p> <p>Solvay 76% Caustic Soda Solid—Flake—Ground</p> <p>Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda</p> <p>Solvay Super Alkali</p> <p>Solvay Snowflake Crystals (Trademark Registered)</p> <p>Solvay Laundry Soda</p> <p>Solvay Cleansing Soda</p>	<p>Solvay Tanners Alkali</p> <p>Solvay Tanners Soda</p> <p>Solvay Calcium Chloride Solid—Flake—Liquid</p> <p>Solvay Caustic Potash Liquor 45%</p> <p>Solvay Sodium Nitrite</p> <p>Solvay Ammonium Chloride</p> <p>Solvay Ammonium Bicarbonate</p> <p>Solvay Paradichlorobenzene</p> <p>Solvay Benzaldehyde</p> <p>Solvay Benzyl Chloride</p>
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Boston Syracuse Chicago Indianapolis Cleveland	
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CAUSTIC SODA

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SODA ASH

Light—Dense

Columbia Chemical Division
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
Barberton, Ohio

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Sole Agents
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NEW YORK

procurable until the arrival of new crop, which is due shortly. All prices are the same as previously quoted and cups seem to be in a favored position.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah Ga. August 27, 1927—There is nothing new to report in the local market, conditions remain the same except for a slight advance in price, to 51½c gallon which was firm at the closing to-day. Price fluctuations during the week were of negligible denominations and the lowest quotation heard was 50½c gallon. The entire market seems stabilized as demand is steady, preventing any radical decline. However, buying is done in a gradual way and for limited amounts, thus removing possibilities of a rise. Standing stocks have been increasing during the past few weeks, but there is a considerable amount awaiting shipment. Foreign buyers are still active and regarding the coming week, no great change is expected but trifling advances are probable during mid-September. Receipts of turpentine this week, 5,653 barrels. Sales reported 1,991 bbls. ((Possibly 3,000 barrels additional on private terms and contracts) Shipments 1,864 barrels and present stock 26,649 barrels.

The general market for the upper grades of rosin, continued uninterrupted in their march toward higher prices. The official market is 50c higher than last week and X and WW are very much in demand. Most of the limited receipts of these grades are fetching even higher prices on private term sales. The remaining grades also advanced 10c @20c and have regained a good portion of their recent losses. Stocks of rosin are considerably higher but like turpentine, substantial amounts are awaiting booking for shipment. The receipts of rosin this week, 19,191 barrels. Sales reported of 6,649 barrels and approximately 8,000 barrels more not reported. Shipments were surprisingly lower and only amounted to 1,496 barrels, however some shipments were made and were not yet deducted from the stocks which are 121,992 barrels. Current prices are: X, WW, \$11.25; WG, \$9.75@9.80; N, \$9.15@9.20; M, \$8.95@9.00 K, \$8.95; I, \$8.92½; H,G,F,E,D,B, \$8.90.

Jacksonville Fla:—Turpentine unchanged and steady at 51¾c gallon and offerings were carried over, refusing lower bids. Rosin is higher. Prices follow: X,WW, \$11.25, WG, \$9.75; N, \$9.15; M,K,I, \$8.95; H, G,F,E,D,B, \$8.90. Stocks yesterday, turpentine 25,390 barrels and rosin 81,158 barrels.

LOSES NITRATE SUIT

The dismissal of claims for \$202,406 against Ralph and Herbert Pulitzer and Florence D. White by a decision of Supreme Court Justice Mahoney was disclosed in papers in a suit brought by Erie Coal and Coke Corp., controlled by the Pulitzers and Mr. White, against Robert J. Noble Jr. to recover \$202,406. Noble contended that the three individual defendants named were responsible for the losses for which he was sued in connection with the sale of coal and nitrate of soda, and that the judgment for which the action was brought against them should be returned against them.

The complaint alleged that an agreement was made between Erie Coal and Coke Corp. by which Noble was appointed vice-president and was to be responsible for half of any losses sustained by that corporation. The sum sued for included \$134,772 as half of judgments obtained against the plaintiff on nitrate transactions, and \$38,703 on coal deals. The agreements also set forth that Noble was to share in any profits resulting from the purchase of nitrate stores from the War Department.

Noble alleged that the three persons named in December, 1921, decided to go into the business of importing nitrate of soda from Chile, using the plaintiff corporation for that purpose, and made an offer to the Chilean Railway to purchase 160,000 tons of nitrate and to sell to the railroad 300,000 tons of coal, accompanying the offer with a bank guarantee of \$50,000. He said that in January, 1922, before the offer was accepted by the Chilean Railway and before the plaintiff owned any nitrate, the Pulitzers and White directed the plaintiff to sell 20,000 pounds of nitrate against the possibility of acquiring a supply.

Justice Mahoney, in eliminating the three persons from the case and striking out the counterclaim, said that it was a claim owned by the plaintiff if by anyone, and that the defendant had no legal right to attempt to make it a counterclaim in his answer to the suit against him.

American Cyanamid Co. reports for the year ended June 30, net income of \$1,356,231 after charges and Federal taxes, equal after 6% cumulative preferred dividends to \$3.09 a share on the 329,715 combined class A and B common shares \$20 par outstanding. This compares with \$1,652,240 or \$4.09 a share on the 301,670 combined common shares in the preceding fiscal year.

Loss Reported By Agricultural Chemical

Competition in Fertilizers on Reports of Short Cotton Crop Causes Sales at Cut Prices—President Bradley Places Deficit at \$1,924,134 Compared With \$1,023,712 Net Income a Year Ago—Properties Kept In Fine Condition—Situation In Cuba.

American Agricultural Chemical Co. reports for the year ended June 30, consolidated net loss of \$1,924,134 after interest and depreciation. This compares with net income of \$1,023,712, equal to \$3.59 a share on the \$28,455,200 6% preferred stock outstanding in the preceding fiscal year. The consolidated income account for the fiscal year compares:

	1927	1926
Cons. income	\$2,106,605	\$5,303,444
Discts., freight, etc.	1,394,439	1,146,020
Depr. & deplet	1,064,129	1,082,310
Interest	1,572,173	2,051,402
Net loss	\$1,924,134	*\$1,023,712
Prev. deficit	16,836,525	17,860,238
Total deficit	\$18,760,659	\$16,836,524
†Cap. assets red.
P. & L. deficit ...	\$18,760,659	\$16,836,524

*—Income. †—Reduction in net book value of capital assets resulting from appraisals and adjustments as of July 1, 1924.

R. S. Bradley, president, says in his report to stockholders: "The past year proved to be a very unsatisfactory one for the fertilizer industry both as regards volume of sales and earnings. Early in the season of 1927 the low price of cotton indicated a reduced fertilizer demand in the Southern states. Competition for the business became acute and gradually spread to all other sections of the country until there developed a general stampede to unload inventories regardless of cost on a restricted demand.

"Price schedules were practically abandoned and the whole industry became demoralized as far as any semblance of stability was concerned. Your company was obliged either to meet this competition or surrender a large share of its legitimate trade. It naturally chose the former course as being the lesser of two evils and in so doing pursued a more aggressive sales policy than in the previous two years when its schedules were strictly adhered to, but, as it proved, at the expense of a heavy loss of tonnage.

"While the sale tonnage of your company was substantially increased in 1927 profits were eliminated and the year ended with an operating loss of \$351,962.35 after the usual deductions for reserves and depre-

ciation. After deducting interest on bonded debt the net loss for the year amounted to \$1,924,134.96, all as shown on the profit and loss account.

"About 83% of last year's sales in the cotton states were made on a cash basis. The time sales should be readily collectible this fall, especially in view of the marked advance in the price of cotton since the planting season.

Sales and collection in Cuba have been very disappointing owing to the low price of sugar and the government's restrictions placed upon its production. Of the \$2,000,000 estimated on June 30, 1924 as collectible from all past due accounts of 1921 and prior years there had been collected to June 30, 1927, \$1,738,805.94, and the balance is believed to be collectible. The Char-

lotte Harbor & Northern Railway has been operated through lease by the Seaboard Air Line since Jan. 1, 1926, and the terms of its contract to purchase this property provide for payment on or before March 1, 1928. The Havana factory, which was destroyed by fire in June, 1926, has been replaced by a better plant which began operating in December last.

All of the company's operating properties have been maintained in prime physical condition and expenses have been curtailed wherever possible compatible with efficiency. During the past fiscal year the balance of \$1,582,000 of the first mortgage 5% bonds due in 1928 was called and retired and the first re-funding mortgage 7½% bonds were deducted through sinking fund operations and purchases by \$3,502,000, leaving \$19,707,500 outstanding, which was the entire funded debt of your company on June 30, 1927. The company has no bank loans outstanding.

The consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, showed current assets of \$24,751,830 compared with \$30,867,224 on June 30, 1926; current

(Continued on page 298)

Reliable chemicals — dependable service — direct from the manufacturer

THE vast resources of the U. S. Industrial Chemical Company permit every modern economy of chemical production and distribution. Industrial chemicals produced by this company are listed below:

Ethyl Alcohol; Pure, 95% and Denatured
Ethyl Alcohol; Absolute and Anhydrous
Methanol; Pure, 97%, 95%
Methyl Acetone
Ethyl Acetate; 99%-100% 85%-88%
Amyl Acetate; High Test and 85%-88%
Butyl Acetate; 85%-88%
Ethyl Aceto-Acetate

Diethyl Phthalate
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Ansol ML
Ansol PR
Ether; Absolute and U. S. P.
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Lactate
Ethyl Oxalate
Diatol
Cotton Solutions

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Witco Carbon Black meets the exacting demands of your production. Results from its use are exceedingly satisfactory. In common with other products distributed under the Witco trademark it represents known reliability.

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and uniform quality

Soda Ash Caustic Soda Bicarbonate of Soda

Michigan Alkali Co.

General Sales
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21 E. 40TH ST., NEW YORK
Chicago Office
332 So. Michigan Ave.

the mills and $10\frac{1}{4}c@10\frac{1}{2}c$ lb. in barrels at New York. Refined oil is unchanged.

Cottonseed Oil — Further advances marked the activity here in refined oil over the week. Spot oil sold at $10.25c$ lb. on Monday last with sales of 71,400 bbls. Forward positions showed corresponding advances of about 25 points in each case. Crude oil in all quarters is named at $9c$ lb.

Greases — Reflecting the better tone of the entire market, the market opened the week strong at $9\frac{3}{4}c$ lb. for choice white; $7c$ lb. for yellow and $6\frac{7}{8}c$ lb. for brown.

Lard Oil — On a good interest the market is stronger this week with quotations at $16c$ lb. for edible prime; $12\frac{3}{4}c$ lb. for off prime; $11\frac{3}{4}c$ lb. for extra and $11c$ lb. for extra No. 1.

Linseed Oil — Presents a dull appearance this week and open quotations are unchanged at $10.7c$ lb. in carlots. Shading to $9.5c$ lb. for raw oil is noted in some quarters. The seed markets likewise show no movement worthy of comment.

Menhaden Oil — On a good demand sellers have raised the tank car price at Baltimore to $45c$ gal. Other grades are unchanged.

Olive Oil — Denatured oil continues dull with only hand to mouth buying. An advance is noted in foots on spot to $9\frac{1}{4}c@9\frac{1}{2}c$ lb. though no noticeable interest has developed. Edible oil is unchanged.

Palm Kernel Oil — Higher in most quarters with sales made early this week on spot at $9\frac{1}{2}c@9\frac{3}{4}c$ lb.

Perilla Oil — Very quiet in all directions and quoted nominally at $14\frac{1}{2}c$ lb. on spot and $13c$ lb. in tanks on the Coast.

Rapeseed Oil — Japanese is a bit firmer this week on fairly good sales and the market is named at $82c@84c$ gal. English and blown are quiet and unchanged.

Soya Bean Oil — The tank price for crude oil on the Coast is a shade higher at $9\frac{1}{4}c$ lb. The New York prices have shown no change over the week.

Tallow — Edible tierces are sharply higher at the moment with consumers willing to pay $9\frac{1}{4}c$ lb. Tallow oil is likewise up and of interest at $10\frac{3}{4}c$ lb.

Germany has supplied the United States with \$500,000 worth of fly paper in three years. It is reported that one firm in Waiblingen, makes 100 million fly-catchers annually.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

(Continued from Page 297)

liabilities of \$1,711,472 against \$1,924,635, leaving net working capital of \$23,004,358 as compared with \$28,762,589.

Assets—	1927	1926
Cash	\$6,749,003	\$7,499,708
Liberty bonds	25,000	25,000
*Accts. & notes rec... ..	261,194	524,062
†Accts. & notes rec... ..	10,087,369	12,747,493
Invents.	7,629,265	9,890,962
Def. chgs.	524,133	591,836
Sinking funds	59,782	959,171
Land, bldgs. & equip... ..	18,590,707	19,178,487
Mining props.	13,998,800	13,960,164
Other invests.	7,169,710	7,090,854
Good will, brands & tr. marks	1	1
Total	\$83,855,623	\$89,304,261
Liabilities—		
Accts. pay. & acrls... ..	\$1,087,988	\$1,160,907
Trade accepts		
Accrued bond int.	623,484	763,728
Def. credits	160,060	303,792
Fed. tax & conting. res.	499,265	507,008
1st mtg. gold bonds		1,582,000
1st ref. mtg. bonds... ..	19,707,500	23,209,500
Pfd. stock	28,455,200	28,455,200
Com. stock	33,322,126	33,322,126
Total	\$83,855,623	\$89,304,261

*From sales of 1921 and prior years. †Subsequent to 1921.

HEYDEN STOCK RISE

Heyden Chemical Corp. stock caused considerable interest last Thursday when the evening papers of Wednesday and the morning papers of Thursday showed that 100 shares of Heyden Chemical were sold on Wednesday on the New York Curb Market at \$9 per share. The sales of the previous day, Tuesday, were made at \$1 $\frac{5}{8}$ per share. Inquiry was rife as to why the sudden jump and why many were not let in on the secret.

Investigation showed that the stock had undergone a very mild rise of what really amounted to $\frac{1}{8}$ per share. The situation is explained as follows: When the reorganization of the company occurred some time ago, and Heyden Chemical Co. of America was changed into Heyden Chemical Corp., an exchange of stock was made on the basis of five shares of the old stock for one share of the new. The old stock continued to be traded in, but the new stock was not admitted to trading. Thus those who traded their old shares for new could not find a market for their shares. On Wednesday the new stock was admitted to trading, and instead of shares of Heyden Chemical Co. of America being traded, shares of Heyden Chemical Corp. were traded. Since the old stock was quoted at $1\frac{5}{8}$ the day before the change, the new price of 9 per share showed a net gain of $\frac{7}{8}$ per share on the new stock, or approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ per share on the old stock. So the rise was not so violent after all.

HAMBURG CHEMICALS*(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Hamburg, Germany, Aug. 18—German home trade in industrial chemicals is light with quotations unchanged with few exceptions. Export trade is improving. Bromides are neglected as the expected advance of Brome liquid has not occurred. Sulfuric acid and hydrochloric acid are in fair demand. Caustic potash and caustic soda had a good market. The Convention has raised prices of formic acid 10%. White granular sal ammoniac is weak. Quotations are lower for tartaric acid and citric acid, showing that the end of summer is near. The following prices are for Hamburg, prices in dollars being per 100 kilos and prices in pound sterling per 1,000 kilos:

Caustic Potash 88/92% KOH \$14.50; Hyposulfite of Soda Commercial Cryst £7.15s; White Arsenic £18. Epsom Salts techn. cryst. £2.1s; Epsom Salts U. S. P. £ 4.5s; Carbonate of Barium 98/100% \$3.05; Borax powdered £18.5s; Borax crystals £18; Calcium Chloride 70/75% £2.14s; Barium Chloride Cryst. \$3.; Chlorate of Potash £58; Potash Alum Granular £7.2s6d; Naphthalene balls £13.17s6d; Naphthalene flakes £12.17s6d; Carbonate of Potash 96/98% \$12.25; Sal ammoniac white granular 98/100% \$7.75; Sodium Sulfide 60/62% fused £8.7s6d; Sulfate of Alumina 14/15% £4.5; Sulfate of Alumina 17/18% pound 5.5; Formic Acid 85% techn. £35.10s; Citric Acid \$83; Tartaric Acid \$64.50; Oxalic Acid £28.5; Hydrochloric Acid 19/21° £4.15; Sulfuric Acid 66° £5.15; Zinc Chloride 98/100% fused, £18; Blue Vitriol £21.5; Lithopone, Red Seal, \$8.40; Potassium Bromide \$68; Sodium Bromide \$69; Permanganate of Potash £39.10s.

Woodruff, S. C., is to have a cotton mill with 8,000 to 10,000 looms, costing \$750,000. The looms will be furnished by Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, and 700 looms by Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass. Preparatory machinery will be supplied by Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Engineering details are being handled by the Spartanburg office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc.

The French rosin trade has adopted as official for French rosin the color value and nomenclature of the United States rosin standards from B to WW, including, according to a report by Dr. F. F. Meitch, in charge of naval stores control, Department of Agriculture.

MUSCLE SHOALS' FUTURE

Senator Heflin (Dem.), Alabama, expressed the opinion that the disposition of the government property at Muscle Shoals would be determined during the next Congress and that Government operation of the project is a possibility. The Senator was a member of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives which investigated the Muscle Shoals project during the Sixty-ninth Congress. He said:

"I am hoping that we can dispose of Muscle Shoals at the next session of Congress. I would much prefer seeing Muscle Shoals in the hands of some private concern compelling it to carry out the purposes of the enabling act which were: The manufacture of nitrates in time of war and fertilizer for our farmers in time of peace.

United States Color & Chemical Co., Inc., has moved its office, laboratory and warehouse to 140-144 Oliver st., Boston. Telephone will remain Hancock 5740.

CELLULOID MERGER


Combination of Celluloid Co. and Safety Celluloid Co., subsidiary of Celanese Corp. of America, was aided at a meeting in Newark, N. J., last week, through a unanimous vote of Celluloid Co. authorizing the merger.

Under the arrangement Celanese corporation will obtain a controlling interest in Celluloid Co. and will conduct the latter's operations in close affinity to those of Safety Celluloid.

The manufacturing processes will be affected to the extent that Safety Celluloid will supply acetates to its twin company for the production of non-inflammable material, such as film in place of the nitrous elements of celluloid.

The banking groups said to be involved in the transaction are J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers' Trust Co., National City Bank and Robert Fleming & Co., of London.

Commercial Solvents Corp.'s 217,722 shares of no par capital stock in exchange for outstanding no par class B stock, have been listed on New York Stock Exchange.



TRI SODIUM PHOSPHATE

Specify GRASSELLI GRADE on your next lot of T.S.P. and you will get a new conception of uniformity and purity of product. *May we quote you?*

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Import Manifests

Heavy Chemicals and
Other Industrial Raw
Materials.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

August 24 to 30

ACIDS—Cresylic, 37 cks., Associated Metals & Minerals Co., Rotterdam; Tartaric, 200 kegs, E. M. Javitz & Son, London

ANTIMONY—Regulus, 400 cs., Wah Chang Trdg Co., Hankow; 250 cs., Botelho Bros., Shanghai

ARSENIC—231 brls., American Smelting & Ref. Co., Tampico

CAMPBOR—2 cs., Schering & Glatz, Hamburg; 45 cs., Nickerson & Roberts, Shanghai

CASEIN—834 bgs., Atterbury Bros., Buenos Aires; 300 bgs., M. E. Clarendon Sons & Co., Havre; 250 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Havre; 307 bgs., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Bordeaux; 183 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre

CELLULOSE—Acetate, 15 cs., Celanese Corp., Liverpool

CHALK—50 bgs., F. Behrend, Bremen; 820,000 kilos, J. W. Higman, Dunkirk

CHEMICALS—5 cs., 12 pgs., Eising Syndicate Hamburg; 48 cks., Jungmann & Co. Hamburg; 288 bgs., E. M. Sergeant o., Glasgow; 30 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 19 carboys, General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 20 drs., Associated Metals & Minerals Co., Rotterdam; 20 cks., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam; 10 cks., Winthrop Chem Co., Rotterdam; 117 cks., 2 pcls., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; 22 pgs., Agfa Products Co., Hamburg; 51 cks., Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp., Hamburg

CLAY—400 bgs., J. Dixon Crucible Co., Hamburg

COLORS—11 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 6 cks., L & R Organic Products Co., Hamburg; 6 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 6 brls., Carbic Color & Chem Co., Havre; 75 cys., Sandoz Chem. Works, Havre; 24 cks., Ciba Co., Havre; 2 cks., L & R Organic Products Co., Antwerp; 38 cks., Geigy Co., Havre; 6 cks., Carbic Color & Chem Co., Havre; 5 cks., Bank of Manhattan Co., Antwerp; 21 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Hamburg

BRONZE POWDER—9 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Hamburg; 14 cs., Baer Bros., Hamburg; 6 cs., A. C. Rempert & Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., Davies Turner & Co., Bremen; 21 cs., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen; 8 cs., Martin Bechtold, Bremen

EARTH—333 bgs., Mac Andrews & Co., Liverpool; 34 brls., A. E. Rittwagen, Barcelona; Infusorial, 1515 bgs., Orelite Co., Oran; Sienna, 25 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Leghorn

EPSOM SALTS—850 brls., Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp., Hamburg

GLAUBER SALTS—250 brls., Monmouth Chem Corp., Hamburg

GLUE—300 bgs., National Gum & Mica Co., London; 45 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool; 59 bgs., W. E. Miller, Bordeaux; 16 cks., T. M. Duche & Sons, Antwerp; 8 bls., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Havre; 101 bgs., Rex & Reynolds, Bordeaux

GLYCERIN—50 drs., Armour & Co., Antwerp; 40 drs., Armour & Co., Havre

GUMS—Arabic, 200 bgs., E. M. Javitz & Son, Port Sudan; 50 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Bordeaux; Benzoin, 1 cse., J. L. Hopkins, Hamburg; 23 cs., National City Bank, Singapore; 25 cs., Guentzel & Schumacher, Padang; Copal, 64 bgs., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Singapore; 100 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Son, Singapore; 87 bgs., France Campbell & Darling, Manila; 398 bks., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Macassar; 134 bks., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Macassar; 80 bgs., Innes & Co., Antwerp; 38 bgs., W. H. Scheel, Antwerp; 20 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Antwerp; 3 bgs., M. L. Van Norden, Antwerp; 131 bks., A. Klipstein & Co., Macassar; 90 bks., T. G. Cooper & Co., Macassar; 112 bks., Sino Java Handel Inc., Macassar; 168 bks., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Macassar; 131 bgs., Franklin Fourth St. Nat. Bank, Macassar; 262 bks., M. L. Van Norden & Co., Macassar; 9 cs., Innes & Co., Macassar; 136 bgs., Innes & Co., Macassar; 1290 cs., Innes & Co., Macassar; Damar, 50 cs., S. Winterbourne, Singapore; 100 bgs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Bank, Batavia; 100 bgs., Innes & Co., Batavia; 150 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Batavia; 125 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Batavia; 180 bgs., France Campbell & Darling, Padang; 25 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Padang; Guaiac, 14 bgs., Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo City; Perilla, 86 bls., W. Wrigley Jr. Co., Cristobal; 102 bls., W. Wrigley Jr. Co., Pto Colombia; Sandarac, 16 brls., G. Wills & Co., Casablanca; Tragacanth, 2 cs., J. Caruano, Hamburg; 5 cs., 25 bgs., W. Mohrmann, London; 11 cs., W. Mohrmann, Southampton

IODINE—75 kegs, Nash Watjen & Bangs, Glasgow

IRON OXIDE—20 kgs., 5 cks., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Liverpool; 21 cks., J. A. McNulty & Co., Liverpool

ISAROL—40 cs., Ciba Co., Havre

LAKASOL—48 brls., J. C. Browne, St. Croix

LITHOPONE—80 cks., African Metal Co., Antwerp; 40 cks., C. J. Osborn & Co., Rotterdam

LYCOPODIUM—4 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, London

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 368 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 5 drs., Carborundum Co., Liverpool

MANGANESE PEROXIDE—1006 tons, Guaranty Trust Co., Pto

MYROBALANS—1272 pkts., J. W. Greene & Co., Calcutta; 4500 pkts., A. Klipstein & Co., Calcutta; 5325 pkts., Hammond & Carpenter Corp., Calcutta

OCHRE—33 brls., V. G. Thomas, Marseilles; 154 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 50 brls., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Marseilles

OILS—Cod, 140 cks., National Oil Products Co., St. Johns; 25 cks., R. Badcock & Co., St. Johns; 60 cks., Richard & Co., Bordeaux; Codliver, 40 cs., C. L. Huisking Inc., Oslo; 50 brls., E. M. Javitz & Son, Oslo; 10 cs., E. Fougere & Co., London; Flotation, 527 drs., American Cyanamid Co., Liverpool; Nut, 100 brls., National Oil Products Co., Hull; Olive, 50 drs., Antonini & Co., Leghorn; 100 cs., Canizzaro & Co., Leghorn; 100 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 100 brls., J. B. Dewsnap & Co., Catania; 100 drs., Banca Comm Italiano, Marseilles; 50 cs., Mediterranean Imptg., Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Esposito Bros., Genoa; 175 cs., G. Rossano & Bro., Genoa; 65 cs., P. Pastene & Co., Genoa; 35 cs., Orbis Products Trdg Co., Cannes; Palm, 250 brls., Van Leenwen Boomkamp & Co., Asahan; 78 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Hamburg; 80 cks., D. Bacon, Liverpool; 91 pgs., D. Bacon, Liverpool; Palm Kernel, 790 tons, 10 cwt J. Bibby & Son, Hull; Rapeseed, 15 brls., Oil Seed Co., Hull; Sperm, 100 brls., National Oil Products Co., Glasgow; Sulfur, 100 brls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Catania; 500 brls., National City Bank, Messina; 200 brls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Naples; Wood, 200 drs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Shanghai; 150 drs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Hongkong

PLUMBAGO—109 brls., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Colombo

POTASSIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 27 cks., Parsons & Petit, Hamburg; Chlorate, 1455 cks., Monmouth Chem Corp., Hamburg; Fluoride, 1 cse., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg; Muriate, 300 bgs., N. V. Potash Export My., Antwerp; Nitrate, 89 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg

QUICKSILVER—200 flasks, J. E. Bernard & Co., Leghorn

RESIN—13 brls., Mecke & Co., Azua

SELENIUM POWDER—5 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., London

SHELLAC—276 bgs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta; 100 bgs., Ralli Bros., London; Garnet, 100 bgs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Calcutta; Sticklac, 20 cs., E. M. Javitz & Son, Genoa

SODIUM SALTS—Nitrate, 508 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 13,152 brls., W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta; 204 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 48,357 bgs., Order, Tocopilla; Prussiate, 30 cs., E. Dietzgen, Rotterdam

SQUILLS—40 bgs., Parke Davis & Co., Catania

SUMAC—350 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo; 350 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo

TALC—200 bgs., C. Mathieu, Genoa; 500 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux; 400 bgs., Moore & Munger, Bordeaux; 300 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux; 500 bgs., L. A. Salomon Co., Bordeaux

TAPIOCA—Flake, 1122 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya; Flour, 8216 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya; 1000 bgs., Rutger Bleecker & Co., Batavia; 638 bgs., Leyland & Co., Batavia; 1280 bgs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 288 bgs., H. E. Voegeli, Batavia; 500 bgs., Phila Girard Bank, Batavia; 250 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia; Pearl, 450 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya; Seed, 452 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya

TARTAR—1272 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Messina; 306 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Buenos Aires; 166 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Lisbon; 844 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Marseilles; 530 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Valencia; 125 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Alicante; 112 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Alicante; Lime, 122 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Valencia

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—8 brls., Kentler Bros., Antwerp; 10 brls., Stanley Doggett Inc., Antwerp

WAX—Bees, 20 bgs., Nat Bank of Canada, Alexandria; 16 bgs., D. Steengrafe, Havana; 6 bgs., Porcella Vicini & Co., Monte Cristi; 10 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Barahona; 9 bgs., Schutte & Focke, Barahona; 31 bgs., Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo City; 8 bgs., E. A. Canalizo & Co., Sanchez; 76 bgs., C. W. Jacob & Allison, Tampico; 66 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Havre; 32 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Azua; 29 bgs., Selma Mercantile Corp., Azua; 38 bgs., Mecke & Co., Azua; 66 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Havre; Candellilla, 44 bgs., C. W. Jacob & Allison, Tampico; Carnauba, 125 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Parnahyba; 63 bgs., Pratt & Brake, Ceara; 125 bgs., Arkell & Douglas, Ceara; 125 bgs., C. W. Jacob & Allison, Ceara; 376 bgs., F. B. Ross & Co., Ceara; 629 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Ceara; Spermaceti, 50 cs., Smith & Nichols, Glasgow; Vegetable, 20 bgs., A. Hurst & Co., London

WHITING—431 brls., National City Bank, Antwerp

WOOL GREASE—10 brls., A. Hurst & Co., Hull; 100 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bremen

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

Aug 17 to Aug 24

CASEIN—417 bags, Lee Higginson & Co., Buenos Ayres

CAUSTIC POTASH—125 drums, order, Hamburg

CHALK—Crude, 500 tons, Brown Bros. & Co., London

CHLORIDES—Magnesium, 439 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg

CHLORINATED LIME—18 cases, H. Kohnstamm & Sons, Liverpool

GLYCERIN—158 casks, J. W. Hampton Jr. & Co., Marseilles; 30 drums, order, Dunkirk

GUANO—3080 bags, Hollinghurst & Co., Inc., Buenos Ayres

MYROBALANS—800 bags, Baring Bros. & Co., Bombay; 1200 pockets, order, Calcutta

OILS—Codliver, 140 bbls., order, Hamburg; 125 bbls., order, Slaverger; Olive, 3 cases, Morris Friedman, Naples; Palm, 39 casks, Lavino Shipping Corp., Liverpool

ORES—Iron, 5800 tons, Delaware River Steel Co., Wabana; 8,600,000 kilos, order, Bougie; Magnesite, 1800 bags, order, Madras

MOLASSES—1,050,000 gallons, order, Cienfuegos; 502,646 gallons, order, Manopla

PHOSPHATES—Trichloride, 23 bottles, order, Hamburg

POTASSIUM NITRATE—200 bags, order, Dunkirk

PRUSSIANES—Sodium, 31 casks, order, Liverpool

SODIUM CYANIDE—310 drums, order, Liverpool

SUMAC—Extract, 15 bbls., American Dye-wood Co., Havre

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

August 19 to 25

ALABASTER—3 cases, order, Ala., Antwerp

ARSENIC—White Powdered, 16 bbls., Brown Bros., Co., N. Y., Ala., Antwerp

BONE—Flour, 1,052 bags, H. J. Baker, N. Y., Ala., Antwerp; Meal, 675 bags, R. S. Mueller & Co., N. Y., Ala., Antwerp; 200 bgs., H. J. Baker, N. Y., Ala., Antwerp; Meal, Fertilizer, 1,995 bales, to order, Blydendyk, Rotterdam

CHALK—1,250 bgs., J. H. Nicholas & Co., N. Y., Ala., Antwerp

CHEMICALS—500 bgs., Paul Uhlich, N. Y., Blydendyk, Rotterdam
CLAY—Blue, 986 tons, Moore & Munger, Chicago City, Bristol
GLUE—300 bgs., F. J. Couse, Bannack, Dublin
IRON—Ore, 6,783 tons, to order, Rio Blanco, Beni Saf, (Algeria); 7,604 tons Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pajala, Lulea; **Pig**, 500 tons, Pelling & Co., Inc., Blydendyk, Rotterdam
LIME—Phosphate, 500 bgs., to order, Ala, Antwerp
MANGANESE ORE—Frank Samuel & Co., Coelleda, Manchester
MOLASSES—1,300,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Co., Catahoula, Puerto Tarafa; 1,300,000 gals. W. R. West & Co., Carrabulle, Jucaro
OIL—Haarlem, 25 cases, to order, Blydendyk, Rotterdam; **Crude**, 50,000 bbls., Mexican Petroleum Corp., of La., Mantilla, Tampico; 68,000 bbls., Mexican Petroleum Corp. of La., Durango, Tampico; 50,000 bbls., Mexican Petroleum Corp. of La., Mary Luckenbach, Tampico; **Mineral**, 10 drums, Kuhne-Libby Co., N. Y., Ala, Antwerp
SODA—Nitrate, 22,015 bgs., W. R. Grace, Curaca, Antofagasta; 60,305 bgs., to order, Dunstaffnage, Tocopilla
WATER—Mineral, 150 cases, Apollinaris Agency, Blydendyk, Rotterdam
WOOL GREASE—45 bbls., Ruckert Bros., Ala, Antwerp

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO August 13 to 20

ANTIMONY—Regulus, 250 cases, H. M. Newhall & Co., Hankow
COPRA—2,660,761 lbs., Pacific Oil & Lead Works, Cebu; 1,608,238 lbs., Order, Legaspi; 3769 bags, Wolff, Kirschman & Co., Suva; 1186 bags, Bank of South Wales, Suva; 9558 tons, Order, Cebu
COPRA MEAL—3000 bags, G. H. Otto Co., Manila; 2240 bags, George H. Croley, Manila
GUMS—Copal, 204 bags, Order, Singapore; 64 bags, Atkins Kroll & Co., Singapore; Damar, 110 cases, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Singapore; 64 bags, order, Singapore
OIL—Cocanut, 869 tons, order, Cebu; **Palm**, 318 bbls., Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Belawan; **Wood**, 385 tons, S. L. Jones & Co., SHELLAC—25 bags, National City Bank of New York, Calcutta
WAX—Paraffin, 1120 bags, Shell Co., Balikpapan

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS August 19 to 26

BAUXITE—2571 tons, Republic Mining Co., Georgetown
BONE FLOUR—2238 sacks, order, Palermo
BARIIUM—250 bags, order, Rotterdam
CHALK—600 sacks, order, Antwerp
GREEN—Chicle, 1000 bales, order, Progresso
NAPHTHALENE—508 sacks, order, Rotterdam
OIL—Olive, 10 tons, order, Genoa; 71 cases, order, Palermo; 65 casks, order Trieste; 60 cases, order, Bordeaux; **Creosote**, 2273 tons Bermuth & Lambicke, Manchester
OCHRE—75 casks, order, Antwerp
POTASH—Chloride, 400 bags, order, Havre

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACID—Glacial Acetic, 20 bbls., July 21, Havana; 10 cs., 20 demijohns, August 17, Tampico; **Nitrate**, 15 carboys, July 21, Havana; **Phosphate**, 5 bbls., August 10, Pto Cabello; **Phosphoric**, 25 bbls., August 17, Vera Cruz; **Stearic**, 150 bgs., August 17, Vera Cruz; **Sulfuric**, 2 drs., July 26, Pto Colombia; 10 carboys, August 10, Maracaibo
BLEACHING POWDER—454 drs., August 19, Buenos Aires
CARBIDE—Crude, 140 drs., August 17, Progresso; 150 drs., August 17, Progresso; **Calcium**; 5 drs., July 22, Pt Limon; 760 drs., July 21, Carbarien; 10 cs., July 19, Cristobal; 6 cs., 35 drs., July 29, Pto Cortez; 10 drs., August 9, San Juan; 14 cs., August 9, Panama; 20 drs., July 26, Cartagena; 20 drs., August 5, Pt Limon; 200 drs., August 10, Pto Cabello; 100 drs., August 10, Maracaibo
COLOR—14 cs., August 17, Vera Cruz; 10 cs., August 19, Porto Mexico
CYANIDE—400 drs., August 17, Vera Cruz; 809 drs., August 17, Vera Cruz; 400 drs., August 9, Mazaltan
DINITROCHLOROBENZOL—33 drs., August 5, Rotterdam
EXTRACT—Quebracho, 60 bgs., August 19, La Guaira
FERTILIZER—100 bgs., July 29, Havana
GLAUBER SALT—3 bbls., July 29, Pto Cortez; 2 bbls., August 19, Port Au Prince; 2 bbls., August 10, Curacao
GRAPHITE—1327 bgs., August 3, Havre
GUM—Damar, 50 cs., July 29, Rotterdam
OILS—Castor, 5 drs., August 10, Curacao; **Linseed**, 10 bbls., 75 drs., July 21 Sagua; **Pine**, 3 drs., August 9, Gothenburg

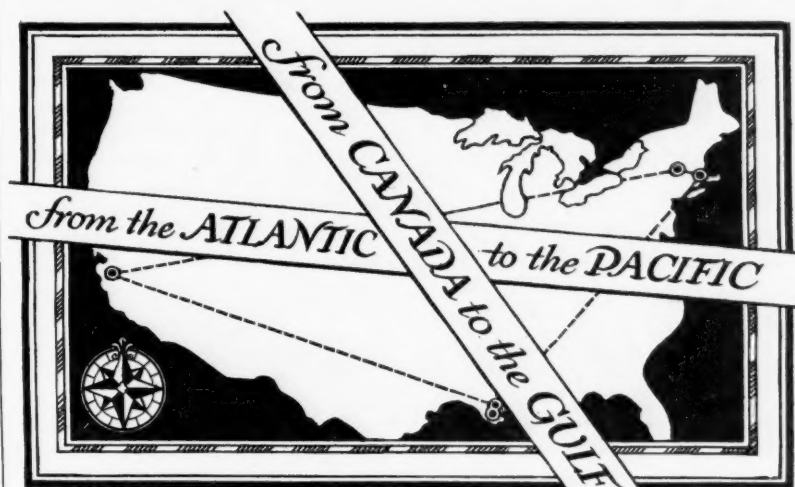
LINSEED OILCAKE—2542 bgs., August 5 Rotterdam; 5030 bgs., August 5, Rotterdam; 2552 bgs., August 12, Rotterdam; 3242 bgs., August 9, Antwerp; 7000 bgs., August 11, Rotterdam
MALT—6100 bgs., August 12, Buenos Aires; 1020 bgs., August 12, Montevideo
NICKEL—Oxide, 171 bbls., August 11, Rotterdam
PITCH—150 drs., August 16, Hamburg
POTASSIUM SALTS—Chlorate, 10 bbls., August 17, Progresso
ROSIN—10 bbls., July 19, Cristobal; 4 bbls., August 19, Port Au Prince; 50 bbls., August 10, La Guaira
SAL SODA—3 kegs, July 29, Pto Barrios
SODIUM SALTS—Ash, 5 bbls., August 10, Maracaibo; **Caustic**, 100 drs., August 22, Pt Limon; 100 drs., August 3, Pto Cabello; 160 drs., August 12, Buenos Aires; 145 drs., August 19, Buenos Aires; 10 drs., August 9, Panama; 50 drs., August 17, Vera Cruz; 50 drs., 25 cs., August 19, Porto Mexico; **Cyanamid**, 50 cs., August 9, Taltal
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—5 kegs, August 9, Panama; 20 bbls., August 17, Progresso
VITRIOL—49 bbls., August 17, Tampico
WAX—Carnauba, 100 bgs., August 8, Genoa
ZINC—Oxide, 84 bbls., August 10, Copenhagen; 160 bbls., July 23, Manchester; 40 bbls., August 12, Bremen; 400 bbls., August 11, Rotterdam; 6 kgs., August 10, La Guaira

NEW ALUNITE CO.

Utah capital, headed by J. E. Magleby, Sevier County banker, and E. G. Nelson and Mrs. Jessie B. Russell, of Salt Lake, has organized American Alunite, Chemical & Fertilizer Co. to make fertilizer from a Utah mineral.

The company owns the Big Star group and has acquired control of the White Horse group. On these properties there is a supply of alunite, the source of the fertilizer, sufficient for many years' operations. The mineral will be mined in open-cut workings and treated at Marysville.

St. Louis Sulphur & Chemical Co., St. Louis, is to erect a one story addition to its plant, costing \$30,000.



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NEW CHEMICAL TRUST

International Chemical trust may follow a draft agreement made in London for co-operation between leading chemical firms of England and Germany. The German house involved is Farbenindustrie, which possesses a capital of 1,000,000,000 marks, and the British firm is the English Chemical Industries, Ltd., which was formed recently in the merger of the leading chemical firms under the leadership of Sir Alfred Mond, who is now in Berlin concluding the negotiations.

Standard Oil interests already had formed an arrangement with Farbenindustrie and the next step is believed to be a European monopoly in the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, the liquefaction of coal, the manufacture of cheap hydrogen and artificial silk and the woolanization of cotton.

MERRIMAC'S EARNINGS

Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston, reports for the fiscal year current assets of \$3,368,326, with current liabilities \$474,251. Since 1910 Merrimac Chemical has increased its surplus by \$1,500,000. It has paid two stock dividends, one of 20% in 1910 and another of 50% in 1926. In addition cash dividends varying from 10% to 15% have been paid annually.

This announcement followed report for the half year ending June 30th, which revealed a net income of \$952,670 after all deductions, including a dividend on 6% preferred stock, of \$2.61 share on 261,438 shares of common. This compares with earnings of \$1,113,906 or \$3.22 share during the first half of 1926.

NAVAL STORES EXPORTS (Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31—The value of naval stores exported during July of this year was less than for the same month of last year but for the seven months ending July this year the export valuation was greater than for the same period of last year according to the Department of Commerce. Detailed figures of exports follow:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF NAVAL STORES

	Month of July		Seven Months Ended July	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Total naval stores, gums and resins.....	\$4,630,704	3,913,881	19,720,347	20,420,615
Rosin:				
Gum rosin*Bbls.	4,630,704	3,913,881	19,720,347	20,420,615
\$	125,632	146,633	554,248	707,012
Wood Rosin*Bbls.	2,892,314	2,357,482	12,400,411	12,885,124
\$	8,092	13,178	70,637	78,346
Gum spirits of turpentine Gals.	151,568	175,253	1,425,680	1,246,031
\$	1,567,927	2,120,270	5,291,563	8,077,605
Wood turpentine Gals.	1,430,500	1,216,284	4,932,067	5,274,963
\$	76,098	77,223	414,233	375,262
Tar and pitch, wood*Bbls.	61,036	48,188	325,004	244,814
\$	1,299	2,761	7,271	22,271
Other gums and resins Lbs.	14,931	17,239	123,075	179,216
\$	302,191	364,865	1,817,271	1,970,382
*Of 500 pounds.	80,355	99,435	514,110	590,477

STATE SAFETY CONGRESS

Elon H. Hooker, president Hooker Electro-Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, is on a committee which is preparing for the Eleventh Annual Industrial Safety Congress to be held at Buffalo, Nov. 29 and 30, and Dec. 1, under the auspices of New York State Department of Labor. The committee includes:

Eugene B. Patton, State Department of Labor, chairman; Col. John Price Jackson, New York Edison Co., N. Y. City; Arthur C. Carruthers, editor, "Safety Engineering," N. Y. City; John L. Train, manager Utica Mutual Ins. Co., Utica; Martin H. Christopherson, director of service State Insurance Fund, N. Y. City; Mark A. Daly, secretary Industries of New York State, Inc., Buffalo; John Sullivan, president, N. Y. State Federation of Labor, N. Y. City; William J. Guilbert, manager Safety Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo; Elon H. Hooker, president Hooker Electro-Chemical Co., Niagara Falls; Central Trades and Labor Council, Buffalo; Chamber of Commerce, Niagara Falls; Lewis A. Wilson, State Department of Education, Albany.

"New York State must lead in industrial safety and protection to workers" is the standard set by State Industrial Commissioner James A. Hamilton.

Included in the topics of discussion at the Congress are: "Falls of Persons", "Handling Objects and Falling Objects", "Infections", "Electrical Safety", "Safety, How to Get It", and "Accidents to Women and Children".

Commissioner of Customs, E. W. Camp, has notified Assistant Attorney General at New York to file an appeal with the United States Court of Customs Appeals in connection with a decision of the Customs Court holding that certain ammonium sulfocyanide is free of duty under paragraph 1565 of the tariff act, instead of dutiable at 25 per cent under paragraph 5 of the act, as classified by the collector.

CANADIAN ACID OUTPUT

The output during 1926 of the 19 Canadian plants manufacturing acids, alkalies and salts as principal products was valued at \$27,810,000 an increase of 10 per cent over 1925. The industry has expanded each year since 1922 when 21 plants reported the value of their production at \$14,971,000. Of the 19 plants in operation in 1926, 11 were in Ontario, 4 in Quebec, 3 in British Columbia and 1 in Nova Scotia. Sulfuric acid was made in 8 different plants, nitric acid in 2, hydrochloric in 2; cyanamide, bleaching powder, sodium cyanide, acetaldehyde, glacial acetic acid, phosphorous, liquid chlorine, soda ash and caustic soda were each made by only one firm in Canada. Calcium carbide was made for sale in 2 plants and for intermediate use in one other establishment.

United States Color & Chemical Co., Boston, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, makes the following report:

Assets: Furniture, fixtures and tools, \$5,213; autos, trucks and teams, \$1,378; merchandise, \$24,409; accounts receivable, \$29,905; cash, \$14,452; securities, \$317,100; prepaid expenses, \$2,155; suspense account, \$6,869; good will, \$100,000; profit and loss, \$146,277; total assets, \$647,758.

Liabilities: Common stock, \$500,000; accounts payable, \$41,101; notes payable, \$106,657, and total liabilities, \$647,758.

It is reported that the Koppers Co. of Pittsburgh, manufacturers of gas equipment and owners of a number of gas utilities, controlled by the Mellon interests, are buying into International Combustion Engineering, Banking interests for the company indicated that these reports were wholly without foundation. They did say, however, that Combustion Engineering was securing \$10,000,000 of foreign orders for their pulverized fuel burning equipment and expected to continue to push this field vigorously.

Officials do not give much weight to the price decline in its effect on consumption, but it is reasonable to assume that the drop in prices served as a factor in affecting demand. Prices fell 8½¢ a pound from the figure of 75½¢ a pound shown on Jan. 1, 1927. Rayon waste stock prices dropped 13¾¢ a pound from 55½¢ in the same period.

Philip S. Tilden has moved his office to 267 Fifth ave., New York.

SEEK SULFURIC MARKET

Sulfuric acid obtained as a by-product in the roasting of zinc blende in Poland is difficult to dispose of and is often unprofitably exported owing to low prices and the long distance from foreign markets. The smelters are obliged to produce it, since the regulations prohibit the former practice of permitting the sulfuric fumes to escape through the stacks. Both the chamber and contact processes are employed and acid of varying degrees is marketed. In order to utilize the sulfuric acid more economically the largest zinc concern in Upper Silesia, The Giesche Co., has established a fertilizer plant in Zawodzie which consumes 20 per cent of the Upper Silesian production of sulfuric acid.

Russian fertilizer industry shows signs of over-production, although consumption is small according to advices received in the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce. In 1913 the production of mineral fertilizer was valued at 28,400,000 rubles, while in 1924-25 production was only 3,700,000 rubles, in 1925-26 7,400,000 rubles; and the plan for 1926-27, calls for production of 8,400,000 rubles.

JAPAN CHEMICAL INQUIRY

Japan Chemical Industry Society has organized an investigation commission which adopted a resolution to the effect that the Japanese chemicals industry is sorely depressed, in striking contrast to the progress made by Germany and elsewhere since the termination of the World War. The commission wants the sphere of the market extended and price competition eliminated. It is investigating industrial chemicals and drugs, caustic soda, and soda ash, artificial fertilizers, leather, ceramic products, coal gas, and coal tar, dyestuffs, and synthetic spices, petroleum, synthetic oils, lacquer, toilet soaps, celluloid, rayon, paper, brewing, rubber and acetic acid according to Assistant Trade Commissioner D. F. Spencer, Tokyo.

Construction of a new factory for the shale oil industry at Fushun collieries Japan, has been decided upon by the South Manchuria Railway Co. the plant is to treat 2,000 tons of shale per day and 680,000 tons a year. The construction will cost yen 5,000,000 and will turn out 25,000 tons shale oil besides by-products of 7,000 tons of paraffin and 23,000 tons coke.

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Application date appears with each patent.

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued Aug. 16, 1927

1,638,821.—Plastic Composition. G. B. Bergen, Milwaukee. Dec. 2, 1925.
1,638,845.—Varnish Fire, with incandescent refractory slab. D. E. Goggin, New York, Jan. 24, 1927.
1,638,960.—Transparent Sealing Wax. J. Prikelmayer, Valjevo, Yugoslavia. Oct. 17, 1925.

**Sulphur Chloride
Aluminum Hydrate
Carbon Tetrachloride
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Plants: CARTERET, N. J.

Exclusive Sales Agents for
Westvaco Chlorine Products, Inc.
So. Charleston, W. Va.

1,638,977.—Treating Liquids Containing Oils or Fatty Substances, to aeration at high temperature. J. Avery, assignor, Australian Lanoline Proprietary Ltd., Melbourne, Australia. Sept. 7, 1923.

1,638,992.—Sulphur Burner. L. Gillett Syosett, N. Y., assignor, General Chemical Co., New York. Mar. 28, 1925.

1,639,027.—Antiscale Material composed of phosphate rock floats. A. G. Doe, Quincy, Mass., assignor, American Boiler Life Co., Boston. Apr. 27, 1921.

1,639,057.—Viscosimeter. E. H. Peabody, Pelham Manor, N. Y., assignor, Peabody Engineering Corp., New York. Nov. 23, 1922.

1,639,070.—Caustic Soda Polysulphide Paint Remover. W. H. Allen, Detroit. Jan. 15, 1926.

1,639,080.—Stencil Sheets, cellulose acetate type. A. B. Davis, Cincinnati, assignor, A. B. Dick Co., Chicago. Feb. 5, 1926.

1,639,186.—Catalytic Reduction of Organic Nitro Compounds. M. Kahn, Cologne and R. Mayer, Leverkusen, Germany, assignors, Grasselli Dyestuff Co., New York. Aug. 14, 1926.

1,639,206.—Stable Derivatives of Vat Dyes. A. Wolfram, Hoechst, Germany, assignor, Durand & Huguenin S. A., Basel, Switzerland. Mar. 11, 1927.

1,639,272.—Direct Synthesis of Ammonia, process and apparatus. F. C. Reed, Easton, Pa. Jan. 21, 1926.

1,639,274.—Oil Adsorbent, process, clay type. W. D. Rial and E. W. Gard, Wilmington, Calif. Sept. 8, 1925.

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1,639,316.—Polish C. W. Trout, Overland, Mich., assignor, N. S. T. Automobile Polish Mfg. Co., St. Louis. Jan. 10, 1927.
1,639,325.—Dehydrating Oils, by means of alkali metal hydroxide. S. Born and H. E. Bonnette, Bartlesville, Okla., and J. C. Walker, Eldorado, Kans., assignors, Empire Gasoline Co., Dover Del. Apr. 20, 1920.

1,639,327.—Distilling Oil in still with endless carrier. J. W. Coast Jr., Tulsa, assignor, Doherty Research Co., New York. Nov. 3, 1920.

1,639,347.—Low Freezing Lubricant. L. B. Lockhart, Atlanta, assignor, Standard Oil Co., Whiting, Ind. Feb. 20, 1926.

1,639,356.—Activated Carbon. G. W. Wallace, San Francisco. Jan. 13, 1926.

1,639,395.—Adhesive Lacquer or Varnish. C. R. Bragdon, Cincinnati, assignor, The Autl & Wiborg Co. Jan. 16, 1926.

1,639,423.—Pigments and Paints, containing titanium oxide. J. Blumenfeld, London, assignor, Bulmann Rare Earths Chemical Co., Apr. 22, 1926.

1,639,475.—Articles from Resinous Products. E. Wieland, Pforzheim, Germany. Sept. 18, 1924.

1,639,531.—Refining Mineral Oils with sulphuric acid. E. B. Phillips, East Chicago, and J. G. Stafford, Whiting, Ind., assignors, Sinclair Refining Co., Chicago. Oct. 22, 1924.

1,639,571.—Fermentation of Cellulose. H. Langwell, Epsom, England. Jan. 7, 1921.

1,639,584.—Activated Nitrogen and Oxides of Nitrogen. W. A. Bone, St. Albans, England. Feb. 19, 1924.

1,639,585.—Fertilizers. C. Bosch, Ludwigshafen, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. July 9, 1920.

1,639,599.—Paint, transparent from old rubber. L. Francis, Miami, Fla. Feb. 1, 1926.

1,639,611.—Brake Dressing. G. W. Nash, Denver. Sept. 4, 1926.

1,639,622.—Heating Oils for pipe stills. F. E. Wellman, Kansas City, Kans., assignor, Kansas City Gasoline Co. June 3, 1922.

1,639,625.—Oil Storage Tank. I. Rodinnovitch Afonin, Baku, Caucasus. Apr. 25, 1927.

BRITISH PATENTS

Issued July 20, 1927

271,514.—Hydrocyanic Acid Fumigants. Deutsche Gold und Silberscheideanstalt vorm. Roessler, Frankfurt, Germany. May 23, 1927.

271,520.—Separating Gaseous Mixtures by Liquefaction. C. W. P. Heylandt, Berlin. May 23, 1927.

271,523.—Catalysis of Hydrogen and Methyl Alcohol from steam and carbon monoxide. R. J. A. Grenier, Montmorency, Seine-et-Oise, France, May 23, 1927.

271,533.—Leuco Compounds of Vat Dyes. B. Wylam, J. E. G. Harris, J. Thomas and Scottish Dyes Ltd., Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, England. Jan. 21, 1926.

271,537.—Leuco Flavanthrones and esters. W. Smith. J. Thomas and Scottish Dyes. Jan. 26, 1926.

271,538.—Methyl Alcohol by catalysts over copper. E. Audibert, Paris, Jan. 30, 1926.

271,543.—Aniline Black Dyeing. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. Feb. 16, 1926.

271,553.—Vulcanized Oils, F. Kaye, Ash-ton-on-Mersey, England. Feb. 23, 1926.

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271,555.—Pine Oil Disinfectant. I. Danischewsky, London. Feb. 23, 1926.
271,564.—Active Silica and Metallic Oxide Adsorbents. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Feb. 25, 1926.
271,569.—Reducing Vat Dyestuffs to leuco compounds. C. H. Marschalk, Paris. Feb. 26, 1926.

271,580.—Arylguanidine Color Lakes. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Mar. 2, 1926.

271,589.—Alkaline Acetates from methanol and alkali formate. Synthetic Ammonia & Nitrates Ltd., P. A. Smith and H. G. Smith, Stockton-on-Tees. Mar. 13, 1926.

271,601.—Cracking Hydrocarbons in series of three furnaces. W. J. Perelis, Everett, Mass. Mar. 24, 1926.

271,602.—Arylaminoanthraquinones. British Dyestuffs Corp. Ltd., and A. Shepherdson, Manchester. Mar. 27, 1926.

271,685.—Electrolytic Cells for Hydrogen and Oxygen with perforated electrodes. W. G. Allan, Toronto, Canada. Aug. 4, 1926.

271,692.—Storing Gases Under Pressure in specially constructed tank. C. W. P. Heylandt, Berlin. Aug. 28, 1926.

271,722.—Hardening Stones with bituminous substance and sulphur. L. Cohen, Duisberg, Germany. Oct. 26, 1926.

271,725.—Peroxides of Organic Acids. R. H. McKee, Leonia, N. J. Oct. 26, 1926.

271,726.—Oxygen and Hydrogen Electrolytic Cells. J. P. Svott, Toronto, Canada. Oct. 27, 1926.

271,767.—Hydrogen and Hydrocarbons from methane. Petrole Synthetique Soc. Anon. Paris and A. Folliet, Lozere, Seine-et-Oise, France. Jan. 1, 1927.

271,799.—Crushers with Vibratory Jaws. C. Roscoe, Howden, Yorkshire. Mar. 29, 1927.

271,816.—Fluorides and Silicofluorides by treating natural fluorides with acid. Ruetgerswerke A. G., Berlin. Jan. 25, 1927.

271,818-9.—Vanillin from i-eugenol. R. H. Bots, and Soc. Anon. Produits Chimiques Coverlin, Antwerp, Belgium. Feb. 2, 1927.

271,828.—Concentrating Volatile Aliphatic Acids. Holzverkohlung Industrie A. G., Konstanz, Baden, Germany. Mar. 25, 1927.

271,833.—Liquid Fuel consisting of mixture of solid fuels liquid at ordinary temperature. Ruetgerswerke A. G., and L. Kahl, Berlin. Apr. 11, 1927.

271,840.—Methanol by catalysis. J. C. Woodruff and G. Bloomfield, Terre Haute, Ind. assignors, Commercial Solvents Corp. Apr. 20, 1927.

271,852.—Removing Carbon Dioxide from Gases. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. May 9, 1927.

GERMAN PATENTS Issued July 21, 1927

444,108.—Chemical Treatment of Dielectric Substances in an electric alternating field. Siemens & Halske A. G., Berlin-Siemensstadt, Germany. May 29, 1921.

444,121.—Solid Mixtures of Alkali Hypochlorites and Alkali Chlorides. Dr. A. Oppe, Aachen. April 18, 1926.

444,260.—Activated Charcoal from carbonaceous material. Algemeene Norit Maatschappij, Amsterdam, Holland. Nov. 14, 1922.

444,122.—Converting Barium Carbonate into Barium Oxide by ignition with carbon. Dr. P. Askenazy and R. Rose, Karlsruhe. Mar. 6, 1925.

444,123.—Sulphur-Containing Benzanthrone Derivatives. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Mar. 8, 1925.

444,109.—Artificial Oils and Resins. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Feb. 8, 1921.

444,157.—Grinding Mill for Coal, etc. based on combined action of centrifugal and suction forces. F. L. Duffield, Brasington, England. May 18, 1923.

444,165.—Light Sensitive Film from Phenol Condensation Products. The Wadsworth Watch Case Co., Dayton, O. Feb. 14, 1926.

FRENCH PATENTS Issued June 30, 1927.

627,633.—Agglomerating Cyanamide Societe d'Etudes Chimique pour L. Industrie. Jan. 17, 1927.

627,634.—Increasing Yield of Civetone from Civet. M. Naef et Cie. Jan. 17, 1927.

627,665.—Producing Hydrogen and Hydrogen-Nitrogen Mixture. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaestofaktieselskab. Jan. 18, 1927.

627,671.—Sulphuric Acid. Montecatini (Societe Generale per L'Industria Minervale Agricola) and R. Klein. Jan. 18, 1927.
627,691.—Regenerating Digestion Liquor from Pulp Making. E. L. Rinman. Jan. 18, 1927.

627,724.—Treating Carbonates. Dwight & Lloyd Metallurgical Co. Dec. 7, 1926.

627,737.—Simultaneous Production of Ammonium Sulphate and Cement from gypsum or calcium sulphate. Societe Anonyme de Material de Construction. Dec. 29, 1926.

627,752.—Treating Sulphate Waste Liquor. E. L. Rinman. Jan. 17, 1927.

627,768.—Alkali Cyanides. Deutsche Gold und Silberscheideanstalt, vorm. Roessler. Jan. 19, 1927.

627,521.—New Mordant Azo Colors. J. R. Geigy A. G. Jan. 13, 1927.

627,604.—Vat Dyes. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Jan. 15, 1927.

627,739.—Varnishes. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Dec. 16, 1927.

627,776.—Red Head with high proportion of peroxide. J. J. Tardan. Jan. 19, 1927.

627,781.—Monodiazo Compounds of 1:4 Diamino-Anthrogummine Mono or Di-Sulphonic Acids. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Jan. 19, 1927.

32,293. Addition to 609,811.—New Sulphaminopyrazolon Derivatives and Dyes. Societe Fabrique de Produits Chimiques ci-devant Sandoz. Mar. 12, 1926.

627,664.—Soluble Oils. L. De Moltke-Huitfeldt. Jan. 18, 1927.

627,575.—Vulcanization Accelerators. The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Jan. 14, 1927.

627,474.—Concentrating and Purifying Oxygenated water. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Jan. 12, 1927.

627,524.—Oil Purifier. Elektrometall G. m.b.H. Jan. 13, 1927.

32,284. Addition to 609,792.—Rectifying Column. E. A. Barbet. Mar. 2, 1926.

627,657.—Device for Catalytic Reactions. Soc. Anon. Le Petrole Synthetique. Jan. 18, 1927.

627,753.—Improving Safety of Storing Explosive Gases in Porous Substances. J. Hansen. Jan. 18, 1927.

627,758.—Stable Pastes or Suspensions of Carbon I. G., Farbenindustrie A. G., Jan. 19, 1927.

32,295. Addition to 578,564.—Treating Marine Algae P. Gloess. March 13, 1926.

F. A. Ernst, formerly acting chief of the Fertilizer & Fixed Nitrogen Investigations, and a member of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratories staff, has resigned and is now connected with the engineering staff of Atmospheric Nitrogen Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.

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EXECUTIVE, American 35, Cornell, chemist combining business capacity, sales ability with a very extensive technical experience in chemical and several allied industries desires to change to responsible position such as assistant to president, developmental director, etc. Wide patent experience, linguist, agreeable personality. Very high references. BOX 738, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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CHEMIST with practical experience in manufacture of Alizarine or Vat colors is required by domestic manufacturer of these colors. Please state general qualifications, experience, age, salary desired. BOX 728, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Young Chemist with some experience in plant work, especially on intermediates and aniline colors. Good opportunity for ambitious man. State salary. BOX 728, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Thoroughly experienced plant executive for production of aniline azo dyes and intermediates on a large scale. Permanent connection with opportunity for development. Submit qualifications as well as previous experience, as well as salary wanted. All replies treated in absolute confidence. BOX 729, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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BOX 615, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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The meeting adjourns. The janitor's force then takes charge, their cleaning equipment including Germicides made with P A C Formaldehyde, or perhaps Paradichlorobenzene.

(See John next on his way to the golf club)

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